THE DEMOCRAT OR PERSONNEL REPORT SATURDAY BY WORTHINGTON & CHAP MAN:

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Letters to the Editors on business connected

will the office, must be port paid, or they will not

From the Atlantic Sourceir. DEATH.

Lift high the curtain's drooping fold. And let the evening sun-light in ! I would not that my heart grew cold Before its better hours begin. "I'm well that such a holy hour, So calm and pure, a sinking my Should shine into the heart with power To charm its darker thoughts away.

The bright young thoughts of early days, Shall gather in my memory now; And not the later cares, whose trace Is stamped so deeply on my brow; What though those days return no more, The sweet remembrance is not vain, For heaven is waiting to restore

The childhood of my soul again! Let no impatient mourners stand In hollow sadness near my bed; But let me rest upon the hand. And let me hear the gentle tread Of her whose kindness long ago, And still unworn away by years, Hath made my weary eye-lids flow With grateful and admiring tears.

I go-but let no plaintive tone The moment's grief of friendship tell, And let no proud and graven stone Say where the weary slumbers well : A lew short hours-and then for heaven! Let sorrow all its tears dismiss: For who can mourn the warning given To call us from a world like this?

An Incident ! -- A Caution to the Ladies .-- A few days since a young lady with her attendant seau, was promenading, and viewing one of the United States establishments in this vicinity, when the fair lady, with truly feminine timidity, became auddenly alarmed by a number of large whatf rate crossing her path—and in her fright she fan-cied that one of the hideous creatmes had taken refuge on her lovely person, beneath her dress, which she fortunately succeeded in seizing, and hold fast fainting through alarm she explained her awkard predicament to her companion, when they sought entrance into a neighboring house, where the lady was kindly received, and shown into a mivate room, to remove his rat-ship from beneath the folds of her garments, when hands off! to and behold, what impudent animal dropped to the floor? Not an enormous rat, but the lady's sterin-which had unexpectedly removed from ts destination, and caused all the false alarm! It s needless to add that the fair one's difficulties, were speedily adjusted, and she soon recovered from her fright. - Boston Mercantile Journal.

Look out Girls !- Eliza Emory warns all the Gals out South and West-hoosiers, buckeyes and all-to look out for her gay, deceiving, runa way husband. She says that he has cruelly left her and told the folks when he started, that he was going south west to preach universal salvation, and marry a hoosier. Eliza thinks he can easily be known, and to prove it, says, "David has a scar on his nose, where I scratched it !"

The Country. -Oh, the country! how rich! low full of gladness are the harvest fields! Go to them, roam over them, and thank thy God that with the hand of bounty he ministers to thy wants. The rustling of the ripe yellow grain as it falls beneath the sickle, has in its sound admonitory tones that bid the heart to rise in thankfulness to the Giver of good. There is his temple, and there go worship in harmony with all things around thee of his creation. The soft summer breeze that waves the forest leaves, that bends the opening corn, exhorts to thankfulness, the call of the husbandman, the low of kine, the bleating of the lamb, the tramp of the noble horse that careers sporting o'er the field, are sermons that excite the thankful heart to a noble and holy tetion. Go, and thou wilt feel an humble trus in Him who made thee and them. Thou will feel the petty cares that perturb thy spirit while striving for the high places, the luxury and the thow of worldly grandeur, will fade away like the mists of morning, and the sun-light of a joy-Val peace and trust will soothe and sustain thee.

Wheeling Times. The loc and the State .- As I was riding in the stage, looking to see what could be seen, as all passengers do, tay eye was attracted by a lad brating on his shoulder a bright new hoe, with a neat handle attached to it, and on his hoe handle there was suspended a slate. "Noble representative of northern labor!" I exclaimed, "march on, brave boy! march on! Keep thy grasp on oth hoe and state, and thy country will be grateful for the day that gave thee birth. Let manual abor and intellectual effort go hand in hand, and,

beeding the God of our fathers we are safe." It will appear from the following paragraph from the Massachusetts Engle, that speculation

is the mother of invention.

"A gentleman recently from Hartford, says, that he was surprised at the generally dilapidated appearance of the dwelling houses onthe road between that city and Westfield, Massachusetts .-Every second habitation was windowless. Upon inquiry, he found that the windows had not, as he supposed, been "smashed in" by some terrible storm, but had been taken out by the owners, and used in the manufacture of hot houses, for the

From the Missiesippion. RECORDED FACTS.

Proofs inrogtestible that the Whigs have been th, authors of the Banks in Mississippi.

We dely them to the proof."-S. S. PRENTISS. The recent attempt of some of the whig party to savow their advocacy of the banking system and their agency in chartering the multitude of rotten corporations which now curse the land with a worthess currency, will prove title, futile, and vain. The absurdity of such an effort, on the part of this ship plaster whig party, is only surpassed by its unparaleled insolence and open defiance of the truth of public events. The echo of their hozunnas for the banks has not yet died away, but is still ringing in the public ear, when these Proteos-like whites assert, that they are and always were opposed to the creation of bank charters by the State legislature. The whose clamor loud and long, for these last ten years, has been, give us more bank capital, we have too ittle banking capital, have now the weakness to say they were always opposed to banks. They who not six months ago denounced the democrats as agrarians and levellers for opposing the banks, and who were chimorous for the "institutions of the country," as they termed the lanks, are now, with in effrontery which is truly laughable, claiming to e the opponents of the banks. The whogs who have charged the democrats with being the adve rates of an exclusive metalic corrency, denouncing t as barbarous and a war upon credit, and holding ip the banks as the subduers of the wilderness, and the only saviours of the country, now saddenly swung from their ancient moorings, not only desounce all banks, but most positively allege, that they have always been opposed to the creation banks. Was there ever such arrogance and suc Presumption on the intelligence of the people 11.

No sooner had the charter of the U. S. Bank

expired, than the whog party at once beseiged the State legislatures for the creation of banks to fill what they called the void occasioned by the withdrawal the U. S. Bank. This was the never ceasing e of the whig party, from one end of the Union to the other. In this State the whigs from the river counties, poured like so many Gods and Vandals into the halls and lobbies of the legislature, chamoring to banks. In the legislature, they were heard by prosent whig candidate for Congress, Adam L. Bin gaman, who during the many years of his service n the legislature, uniformly voted for every bank charter that was projected, and brought all his influence to their support. Under his influence the Agricultural and Commercial Banks of Natchez came into being; and he has always been a sticker for all the river banks, as well as every other bank

project ever started in the legislature.

We affirm with confidence, and challenge contr very, that the opposition to the multiplication banks and the banking system has come from t democratic party throughout the union, as the act of party organization. It has often been the case, that a portion of the democrats have been led off by the whigs in the support of banks; but the opposition these corporations, whether feeble or strong, ha come from, and been led on by the democrats, who the whigs have gone for the banks in a mass, a most without an exception. As a party organization the support of the banks has been by the whigs, and the opposition by the democrats. In this State this is emphatically true, and the journals of both bran ches of the legislature, for a series of years, wi

ove it beyond a controversy. We have lately read with no small astonishmer he proceedings of a meeting of the whig party of the city of Vicksburg, by whom it is attempted be asserted, that the whigs are opposed to banks and particularly it is stated by the whig press of the city, that the Hon. S. S. Prenties addressed the meeting, asserted that he had always been opposed been opposed to these corporations. It is certain no matter of astonishment that the whig press should make assertions like these which the record of the country disprove, but it cannot help creatit surprise that a gentleman, so prominent as Prentiss, should so far forget himself as to include a such assertions to buister up the fortunes of

inking party.
It is extraordinary that he should make such statement, when it is well known that he did no oppose a single bank charter during his service in legislature, but on the contrary, supported warn most of them, if not all. His vote does not stand ecorded against a single bank charter during the period of his service in the legislature of this State though he was an active and leading member He is known to have been in favor of the passage of the Lake Washington and Deer Creek Railroad an Banking Company; he is known to have been favorable to the Commercial Bank of Natchez and the Union Bank; he made a speech in favor of the BRANDON BANK, and his vote stands conspicu ously recorded in its favor!! Before the bill was put upon its passage, Gholson (democrat) moved t lay it on the table, for this proposition, there were thirteen votes, two of them whige and eleven demo crats; among whom spoke & voted Mr Prentiss of Warren, as well as A. L. Bingaman the present whigh candidate for Congress; and he also supported eve ry other charter passed that session. Here are the two leading whigs of the State found side by side it the support of the whig banks as far back as 1836 The banks chartered that session, the Brandon bank the Commercial Bank of Natchez, and the Lake Washington Bank, were projected by whigs, loca-ted in whig towns, and ever since managed and conducted by a whig directory. Are they not whig

It is true that, in 1836, the subject of the banks and not excited so much attention and discussion the projectors of them were stealthily urging them through the legislature, and their multiplication did not excite much alarm; yet it is true that what opposition they did incur, came almost exclusively from the democratic party, although the party lines were not strictly drawn.

Gov. McNutt was then in the Senate, he and R.

A. Hargis only voted against the charter of the Commercial Bank of Natchez, both democrats. McNust moved to amend the charter requiring the bank to pay a bonus of one hundred thousand lars to the school fund, but this was rejected. Mc-Nutt. Hargis and Cocke only (all democrats) voting for the amendment. At the same session was char tered the Pontotoc and Aberdeen Railroad and Banking Company, against which voted only two Sena-tors, Sharpe and Hargis, both democrats. In the House, the ayes and noes were not called on the bill, and the vote is not therefore known. Several other charters passed at this session, appear to have been adopted without a call of the ayes and noes and it is not now possible to state the relative vote of the two parties. McNutt in the Senate, introduced resolutions for the purpose of limiting the amount of the banking capital, but the resolutions were rejected by the whig members. At the session of January, 1837, there was no general legislation, and therefore no banks were chartered.

At the May session of 1837, a stand was made against the banks in the legislature, and a comparisor of the votes will prove incontestibly that the oppo-sition to book charters came from Democrats. The whigs assembled that session clamorous for the mu tiplication of banks, and the increase of bank capi tal. They believed that to make banks was make money, and that shinplasters was a sovereign remedy for all ills. Accordingly, the first measure they introduced was the bill to authorize the issuance of this infamous post note currency. The post note measure was recommended by Gov Lynch (the whig Governor) in his message to the legislature; He went into an argument to prove that these post notes would not depreciate, but should be issuthese rapid cultivation of the Morus Multicaulis." | country. Gov. Lynch also issued his circular to the ed payable in 13 months, and would relieve the

assemble at Jackson at the meeting of the legisla-ture. They came accordingly; and the post-note ng under whig auspices, and by a whig administraam of the State Government. Against this measure the democratic presses took a decided stand. The policy was discussed at length and opposed by this press. In the House there were for the bill 30 votes, 12 democrats and 18 whigs; against the bill were 23 votes, all of whom were democrats except three. Their names are Barney, Bell. Buckner, Calfield, Cherry, Coleman Cunningham, Durr, Samuel Ellis, Havis, Kyle, Lindsay, David McKinney,

James McKinney, Monet, Nelson, Roberts, Rainsey, Smith, Ragan, Thomas, Allen Walker, Felix H. Walker, and Warren—See Hoose Journal, page 143. In the Senate on the bill which finally pas there were nine votes in favor of it, five wings and four democrats, reconing Mr Alabury as a democrat, and against the bill there were six votes- Mr Preident (McNuti,) Messrs. Cocke, Granberry, Love Pope and Toomer, all democrats. Had the whigh as generally voted against this measure as the democrats it would not have been adopted. A bill origevery whig in the House voted, against which there were 18 votes, all democrats, see journal, p. 68. This bill was lost in the Senate; the Senate bill was preferred, having been much modified, principally y the exertions of A. G. McNutt.

The bill to charter the bank of Vicksburg was the first bank chartered this session. In the House the vote stood 35 for its passage, all the whigs voting for t but two; there were 18 votes against the bill, a democrats but two-their names are, Augustus, Barnes, Bell, Brown, Buckner, Coffee, (whig) Deer ng, Dodd, Durr, Samuel Ellis, Fox, Havis, King, (whig) Lindsay, Ragan, Ramsey, Thomas, Weeks.

The ayes and noes do not appear to have been

alled in the Senate on this charter. The vote in the Rouse on the bank of Port Gibson stood 35 votes for it, 19 whigs and 16 democrats-against it were 13 votes, all of whom except one were democrats; they are, Augustus, Barnes, Bell, Cherry, Dearing, Dodd, Dur, Farrar, (whig.) Lindsay, Monet, Roberts, Thomas and Ussery. -- (Journal p. 400.)

We do not perceive that the aves and noc were taken on this charter in the Senate.

The vote in the House giving banking privile ges to the Mississippi Rail Road Company, p. 16 whigs; against it 13 votes, all of whom were democrats but one; they were, Augustus, Barnes, Bell, Calfield, (wlug) Deering, Dood, Samuel Ellis, Lindsay, Monet, Nicholson, Ramsey, Thomas and Usserv.

In the Senate there were ten votes for the bill four democrats and six whige, against the bill there were six votes, all democrats.

On the passage of the Vicksburg Water Works Bank, (House Jour. p. 144,) there were 31 votes for it and 15 votes against it; all those vo ting against it were democrats except four. In the Senate the ayes and noes do not appear to have been called on the passage of this charter.

The next charter was introduced by Henry Phillips, of Madison, (whig) now a candidate for the Senate, who was a great shinplaster man, nuther of a silly bank report the same year, urging the increase of banks and shin plasters. This was called the Central Bank of Mississippi. The vote stood 30 for it; 17 members voted against it, all of whom were democrats but two .- (See ournal, pages 163-4.)

Benton and Manchester Rail Road and Banking Company, 2 democrats and 5 whigs; against it there were six votes, I whig and 5 democrats .-(See Journal, p. 121.)

At the January session, 1837, in the Senate there were 11 votes for the Union Bank and 8 votes against it, 6 of whom were democrats. (Senate Journal, p. 96.) In the house there were only 7 votes against the bank but they were of democrats. The opposition was feeble to be sure, but it came from the democrats, and proves that what little virtue there was on this question belonged to the democrats.

In 1838 decided ground was taken against the banks, and a multiplication of bank charters. That stand was taken by the democratic party, with Gov. McNatt at their head. That a whole batch of bank charters was killed by his veto und the exertions of a large portion of the democratic party, is a fact too fresh in the recollection of the people to be successfully disputed by Mr. Prentiss or any other whig-

We have before remarked, at this session struggle was made against the Union Bank by the democratic party, we mean the main body, the bone and sinew of it. There were 53 votes in favor of the bank, 17 of whom were democrats; against the bank there were 33 votes, all of whom were democrats but 4!! Is not the Union bank a whie bank? In the Senate there were 17 votes for the bank

10 whigs and seven democrats; there were 12 votes against the bank, all of whom but two were democrats. True many democrats did vote for the bank; but let it be observed, that in this instance, as in all others, the whigs as a body went for the banks, with only now and then a very few exceptions. As a party they were bank makers.

In the Senate there were 11 votes for the Bank of Warrenton, Col. Bingaman, (whig can didate for Congress) voting for it, against the charter there were also 11 votes, 8 democrats and 3 whigs; (See Journal, p. 221, session

In the House there were 21 votes for the bank, 3 of whom were democrats; there were thirty stx votes against the bank, 16 of whom were

Upon the bill in the Senate to limit the banks in the amount to be charged on bills of exchange there were 9 votes in support of it, all democrats but one. Col. Bingaman, the aforesaid whig candidate for Congress, voted to give banks as much as they had the face to ask; whenever shinplaster banks were on the tapis the Col. voted aye -the journals do not on a single occasion show him in opposition to them. (See Journal, p.

Against the bill in the Senate to give banking privileges to the Grenada Rail Road, there are 6 votes, all democrats but one. Col. Bingaman voted for this bank .-- (See Journal, p. 322.)

Gov. McNutt vetoed the Real Estate Bank of Columbus. Col. Bingaman and 12 others went n for the shin plasters; there were 9 votes against the shipplasters all democrats but one, Mr Farrar .- (See Journal, p. 369.)

The bill to take the damages off the suspended banks was passed over the veto in the Senate: there were only 4 votes for the veto, all democrats--(See Journal, p. 433; The Governor also vetoed the Tallahatchie

various presidents of the banks, raviting them to Bridge and Turnpike Company; for this veto there were 2 votes, all democrats but one. Col. Bingaman, as usual, spreading himself for the shimplasters .- [Se Senate Journal.]

"An act to prevent the banks of this State from declaring a dividend on their stock till they shall resume specie payments,"-for this bill there were 31 votes, 24 democrats and 7 whigh against the bill were 24 votes, 2 democraft and 22 whigs-Mr. Speaker King voting for the banks to declare dividends when they did not pay specie; being a director and stockholder, he went his death for the shin plasters -- Journal,

For the Real Estate Banking Company of Philadelphia there were 26 votes, 8 of whom were democrats; against the bill there were 24 votes, 14 democrats and 10 whigs .- [House Journal, 411.]

The Governor vetoed the Yalobusha and Talabatchee Rail Road and Banking Company, and the Yazoo Rail Road Company with banking invileges. For the passage of the first bill there were 31 votes, 23 whigs and 5 democrats; for the veto there were 18 votes. 12 democrats and were 17 votes, 11 whigs and six democrats; against the bill, and in favor of the veto, there Journal, 426.]

We come now to the last session of our legislature-let us see what was the course of the two parties at the last session. We will take first the vote on the post note resolution-that measure of infamy and public ruin by which our citizens are plundered of twenty five per cent, on every thing they buy and sell. The Governor interposed his veto; for the passage of the resolution voted Bingaman, Alsbury, Brown, Coffee, Farrar, Green, Hadley, Haley, Ives, Keim Montgomery, Matthews, Ragsdale, Rayburn, Smith of Kemper, and Wall-17. Counting Alsbury and Hadley as democrats, there were 5 democrats and 12 whigs for it. Those who voted in the negative, and for the veto, were Bell, Boyd, Dense, Granberry, Kyle, Smith of Lawrence, Tucker, Treywork, Walker, and Walton-10,-and ALL democrats!! (See Senate Journal, 344.) In the House, those who voted for the resolution. 125, stands for it 31 votes, for it 15 democrats, and against the veto, were King, Armat, Brown of Copinh, Brown of Lauderdale, Burress, Clark, Cox, Ellis of Newton, Fotte, Garland, Gholson, Goode, Harley, Hines, Hill of Ponola, Hill of Murshall, Holland, Hindman, Jackaway, Saml. Jane, B. H. Jayne, Jenkins, Joyner, Lane, Loper, Marshall, McLendon, Mellen, Minter, Murchison, Murphey, Neill, Portiss, Philips, Reid, Ruff, Rupert, Roberts, Saunders, Springer, Sessions, Stewart of Hinds, Thompson of Yalobusha, Ventress, and Wood of Wilkinson-45-32 whigs and 13 democrats. In the negative, Anderson, Burton, Carter, Frost, Grant, Hooper, Humphreys, Josselyn, Low, McCaskell, McRea, Puckett, Stone, Tillman-13-wings 4, and 9 democrats. Many of the democrats did not do their duty on this question.

An act to amend the Benton and Manchester Railroad and Banking Company was vetoed by the Governor. In the House, the veto was sup ported by only 10 votes, all democrats. (See Journal, 460). In the Senate there were 8 votes | were its victims. for the veto, all democrats but one, there were also 8 votes against the veto, and in favor of the bank 5 whigs and 3 democrats,-)Jor. 348)

The closing scene of this session was in tru whig style. In almost the last moments of the session, a bill was introduced by a whig member from this county to incorporate the Real Estate Bank of Chaten; some half dozen other real estate banks were tacked on to it and passed .-The bill did not get through the Senate. Another bill had passed to prohibit unauthorized banking, which awaited only the signature of the Gov ernor to become a law. Finding the real estate bank could not be incorporated, but would be suppressed by the bill to prevent unauthorized banking, another whig member put this bill in his pocket and thus prevented its becoming a law.

It should here be remembered that the major ity of the House of Representatives of the Inst egislature was whig; and in the Senate, where he shinplaster measures failed, the majority was

The above statement does not embrace the vote on every bank chartered, because the aves and noes were not always called. Enough, however, is given to show the course of the two parties. The names given show, that the same men usually adopted the same policy, and therefore it was a principle. It will be observed, that the main body of the whigs invariably support the banks, and that the main body of the democrats as uniformly oppose them. The whig Governor recommended banks; the democratic Governor opposed and vetoed the charters. The whig Governor recommended post-notes; the democrat ic Governor opposed and vetoed the bill authorizing them. It is true, that a small section of the democrats voting with the great mass of the whigs have chartered the bank; but it is also incontestible that, had the whigs been as sound on this subject as the democrats, our State currency. would have been sound-equivalent to specie. It should also be remarked' that the few democrats who have acted with the whigs in support of the banks, have usually been interested in these corporations, a sufficient reason why the people should not vote for such men .- The great mass of the voters against the banks are invariably

The whigs allege that the democrats have had the majority, and are therefore responsible for the creation of the banks. In other words, the great mass of the whig party go for the banks, and induce a small section of the democratic members to go with them, by which the banks are chartered, and then seek to shall the response bility on to the democratic party. Thus the whigh in effect deny that they are moral agents or ac countable beings, and seek to shift their own sins on to a few democrats, who have been weak or unprincipled enough to aid them in this work of niquity. Such morality needs no comment.-Mr Prentiss and the whigs may clamor till doomsday, the evidence of their guilt is written in the archives of the country, and cannot be erased or blotted out. They have made the banks and their names are written under the charters.

A Negative Pun .- I am happy, Ned tolhear that you have succeeded to a large landed property.' 'And I am sorry to tell you that it groundless.

Wellerisms .- "They tell about dying by ches but I don't believe its half as bad as dying by feet," as the man said when they were kicking Mr. Clay upon the freemen of this State.

From the New York Evening Pear. MR. CALHOUN.

Mr Caihoun was invited by the Democratic Committee of Arrangements for the 4th of July to deliver an oration in this city. He returned the following answer:

FORT HILL, June 12, 1839. Gentlemen :- I have been honored by your ole of the 25th May, (received the 9th mat.) inorming me that delegates of the Democratic Republican party, from the several wards of your city had selected me to deliver the oration at the approaching anniversary of Independence.

I acknowledge with gratitude the honor of be ing selected by so numerous and respectable a portion of my fellow-citizens in a distant section of the Union on such an occasion, and am duly sensible of the obligation which it imposes; but the great distance, and my numerous and indispensable engagements, render it utterly impossi ble for me to accept.

Among other grounds to which you have ulinded, you have referred to the part I have recently taken in the Senate, as one of the causes of that favorable opinion towards me which hes 6 whigs. For the passage of the other bill there led to the intended honor that I am reluctantly compelled to decline. Permit me to any, in takwere 13 votes, 7 democrats and 6 whigs. - House difficulties of the most formidable character in the way, but had they been tenfold greater, they could not have deterred me from the course I took, so imperious was the sense of duty ender tion with me. For many years it had been the subject of my reflection, and the source of deep the time arrived, that would force it on the attention of the country and government, as to the

part I would take if then on the stage of action. The derangement to which our country is subject is not accidental. It is inherent in the system itself, and, in spite of every effort to correct it, will grow from bad to worse, till some great and radical change is effected. In the meantime, the community is destined to pass through scenes of difficulty and danger greater than any heretofore experienced, urless the people should be timely aroused to apply an efficient remedy to the growing disorders. I hold it almost impossible, that there should be any state of things more corrupting to morals, more dangerous to free institutions, or more paralyzing to industry, than an uncertain, vaccilating currency, under the controll of private cupidity, such as ours is; and I am amazed, that the wealthy capitalists, whose property exists in stocks and securities, are not the first to see it and take the alarm. They ought to see that the gams from the irregular working of such a system must be but momentary and fallacious; and must be followed by a storm, if permutted to progress, which will scatter such acquisitions as leaves before a tornado. In taking my stand against the system, no partial or local considerations governed me. I stood up for what I honestly and sincerely believed to be the morality, the freedom and prosperity of the country, actuated by enmity to no class or section, but believing that I was acting the part of a true friend to all those who were profiting by it for the moment, as well as of those who for the time

to leave to time and experience to decide. Thus far I have seen nothing to shake my opinion, but much to confirm it, much to animate me to perseverance in the course I have taken, till an effectual remedy is applied to this among the most dangerous evils that can betal the country.

For the very kind manner in which you have communicated the wishes of those you represent, you will please accept my sincere acknowledgments. I cannot but be highly gratified to learn that many of my old friends in your great metropolis have not forgotten me, and I do assure you that few things would afford me more pleasure than would an opportunity to renew my acquaintance with them, as well as to form it with those more recent friends whose approbation I have been so fortunate as to gain, in the trying scenes through which I have more recently passed.

Though circumstances will not permit me te accept the honor proffered, and to be present a your celebration, it will not, I trust be considered an intrusion to offer the following sentiment:

Equality, in its broadest sense, of rights and privileges between citizen and citizen, pursuit and pursuit, and one portion of the country and ano ther, the deep and solid foundation of our political fabric; preserve that, and all is safe-destroy it, and the whole would rush headleng to the

The New Orleans Bulletin states the inducements held out to agriculturists to emigrate t Texas are beginning to be felt, and have great influence. The crops are represented as promising, and the rush of emigration unprecedented. A lester states that 25 wagons, in one company, lately crossed the Brazos, and the road is lined from the Sabine to the Trinity. There seems to be but little dread of an invasion from Mexico. The Federal Creed-What is it? - They have

no creed! They are a mere faction, without claim to the dignity which the name of party confers. They oppose every thing, right or wrong, which receives the sanction of the Administration. The Democrats take pride in avowing their principles--principles by which they are prepared to stand or fall. They lay out their en campment-erect their fortifications-plant their cannon, and make all the arrangements for a scientific trial of strength; while their opponents are all for skirmishes and predatory excursions, sending out detachments to play the Indian, or fight with Russian cossacks for plunder; when repulsed they rally on new ground, and resume the attack in some other quarter. They fight for spoils—the Democrats for principles. They are made up of the odds and ends of every factionthe aspiring, the disappointed, the selfish, and the proud and unthinking. The object is to overthrow the democratic ascendency-if they have any creed beyond this, we should like to see it unfolded. The only wonder is, that any honest intelligent man, who seeks no privilege above his neighbors, will remain in their ranks a mo Vermont Patriot.

Men, united in the pursuit of fundamental principles, can never be separated, let their former disagreements be what they may. If Mr. Van Buren continues faithful to the Constitution and the rights of the South, South Carolina would prove recreant to her dearest interests, if she did not support him in his warfare against her foes! And it is all labor lost to urge the pretentions of

[South Carolinian.

THE FOREIGN NEWS .- The most important lews by the late arrival is that of the war between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali and Ibrahim Pacha. From the notes which have passed between the French and Russian Governments, it is apparent that new relations have been recently created on the part of Russia with the Porte, which the French consider conflict with the safety and intereats of the other European powers, "The armd intervention of Russin in the internal affairs of Turkey," protested against by France, may be called into requisition by the war just declared; and in a view to that event, a large grant of money to the King of the French has been made by

an almost unanimous vote of the Chambers. The apprehension is that the appropriation of the power of the Ottoman Empire, so favorably situated to hold command over Europe, Asia and Africa, is the great object of ambition to the Czar - the modern Casan. If the war now declared, and which looks to the dismemberment of the Turkish power, should be turned to account by any one of the European sovereigns to extend conrol over the Ottman throne, it will produce a general war in Europe - Globs.

Had the Independent Treasury bill passed, not one dollar or one cent of the public treasure could ing the position to which you refer, there were have been lost; and the fear that the patriotism of some of the Opposition might get the better of their love of party, induced Henry A. Wise to cry out in much sgony, "PASS THAT BILL AND YOU ELECT MARTIN VAN BUwhich I acted. The currency was no new ques- | REN." Why so ! asks the candid man. Because it would take from the Tories one great source of grumbling-it is just what the people solicitude, and I had made up my mind, when and the country want, and it would forever scal the mouths of the Torics about defalcations; for not a dollar could be wasted. Such are the bolts and bars provided in that bill. That bill is just, eafe and right, and would be undoubtedly popular, and " would elect Martin Van Buren," and hence we oppose it, say the Opposition .-- Chicago Democrat.

> THE CONTRAST .- The whole policy of the "whig" party, under its various names, has been to build up monopolies—to elevate the few—to establish privileged orders. The aim of the Democracy has always been to give all classes equal rights and advantages-to make our land republic in spirit, as well as in name. It is carry out this principle that our Republican A&ministration advocates an Independent Treasury -a thorough separation from bank monopolies. The prrogance of the " whig" leaders in claiming that the money of the people should be placed with these institutions, for the sole purpose o swelling their profits, is insufferable. What right have they to the people's money? Can they point to the chaise in their charters which gives it to them? Can they assign any reason why they should have the privilege of getting rich by the use of other men's property ! If the money of the people is to be loaned out on interest, give them the benefit of it; throw the profits into a common school fund, or appropriate them to some object of general philanthropy. But it ought not to be loaned out at all. The revenue is raised for no such purpose. It is for defraying the necessary expenses of the government. Beyond that point, not a dollar should be raised. We want no surplus. We want no bank to act as the agent of the people. Let the banks attend to their legitimate husiness; and let the people through their appointed agents, manage their own fiscal concerns. Let these agents give ample security for the faithful disbursement of the money entrusted to their care. Make it felony for any one of them to be a definiter.

This is the issue before the American people. We fear not the result. They will not voluntarily fasten a chain around their own liberties. The nonopolists and speculators will learn this truth before the world comes to an end .-- New Era.

The whis press are speciously trying to escape the odium of being the Bank party. And recenty are making an effort to shift their colours .-The Richmond Whig states that Mr Clay is now opposed to the United States Bank, the Tariff and Internal Improvement. Are the whigs a going to change their name again !

There is a nation of Hottentots among whom it is a custom, that as soon as a boy is able to whip his mother, he is entitled to the rights of citizenship. The banking system is the bantling of the whigs, and is about to cause its mother to get a severe licking this full! Do the whigs want to dissolve the connexion and allow the Banks to set up for themselves? Or are they only throwing out the lure to divert the people from the rea principles. We do not believe them sincere The whigs nominate too many retired bank directors for the legislature. We wish the demo cratic press throughout the State to publish the names of every BANK DIRECTOR or retired Bank Director who has been nominated by the whigs, or is running as a whig. We will then see what party support or are under the control of Banks--or are in layer of the perpetuation of Bank abuses .-- Vicksburg Sent.

It is stated by the Compiler, of Richmond, as generally understood there, that Mr William Selden, of that city, had received the office of Treasurer of the United States, made vacant by the removal of Mr Campbell. Mr. S. arrived in Washington a day or two ago. It is due to Mr. Selden to say that the President could not have selected from the ranks of his political friends a gentleman of more honorable repute .- Nat. In.

A raw boned Jonnthan stepped into a post Office a short time since, and asked for a letter .--One was handed him.

'How much is it!" he enquired.

Ninepence,' was the reply.
Ninepence for such a little one as this! gorril I've had 'em big agin as this for fourpence.

'That's Uncle Sam's price,' said the P. M. Well, just ask your uncle to step here a minute,' said Jonothan, opening his letter .-- When he had finished the perusal, 'Humph! well," said he, handing out his ninepence, 'I don't care, -- my sisters dead!' - Yeompa's Gazette.

Conversation should be pleasant without scurrility, witty without affectation, free without indecency, learned without conceitedness novel, without falsehood.

Home.-The only f untain in the wilderness of life where men may drink of waters totally unmixed with bitterness, is that which gushes for him in the calm and shady recesses of domestic love. Pleasure may heat the heart into artificial excitement; ambition may delude it with its golden dreams; war may eradicate its fine fibres, and diminish its sensativeness, but it is only domestic love that can render it truly harny.